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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

21 April to 27 April

1946

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

A report was submitted by the Japanese Welfare Ministry on public assistance rendered in March in compliance with SCAP Memorandum. Only 19 prefectures were covered by the report. Poor communication was the reason given for inability to report on all prefectures. However, reports from all prefectures will be rendered separately as soon as received.

Briefly in the 19 prefectures reporting, 275,425 families (representing 1,010,083 individuals) and 34,011 unattached persons received relief in March. This represented a total of 1,044,094 individuals. Total outlay was 28,176,375 yen, or approximately 27 yen per individual per month.

Certain discrepancies appeared such as wide variations in some cases in grants between prefectures, and incomplete coverage of relief categories. These will be corrected as soon as instructions can be disseminated to all prefectures.

Housing

Increased activity was apparent in housing this week as Labor Advisory Committed, ESS called several meetings in connection with their Japanese Public Works Program. Forestry, Price Control and Rationing, Industry, Mining, Public Welfare and other sections were represented. Agreement was reached that the Ministry of Welfare should build up a shelf of projects and that Economic Stabilization Board should be the deciding group in which projects would be eliminated. Housing was increased in priority and amounts from 300,000 houses planned in 1946, to 1,000,000 for the year and a

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six year program of 1,000,000 per year. It was generally agreed that the lumber was forthcoming by equalization of projects.

Liaison

Reorganization and fact finding on the Japanese Red Cross Society is progressing with a complete analysis of their funds, expenditures and future program as the goal of the inquiry. Meetings have been held with the Board of Councillors which were productive of satisfactory results.

Labor

A representative of the Welfare Division attended two conferences between the Labor Advisory Committee, ESS, and officials of the Imperial Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in which plans for the creation of a Labor Ministry were explored. While still in the formulative stage, it appears that a new ministry for labor will be created in the Imperial Cabinet.

Field Trip

On 22 April a representative of the Division returned from a field trip to Niigata, Miyagi, Yamagata, Akita and Aomori Prefectures. Military Government Companies were visited regarding the distribution of Japanese army and navy winter clothing (SCAPIN 760) and also public assistance (SCAPIN 775).

It is the general opinion of Military Government Companies that much more clothing and food is in the prefectures than has been reported. If all supplies had been reported the 30 percent set aside for relief would be much greater than present inventories show.

Prefectures have done very little regarding Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government (SCAPIN 775) subject, Public Assistance.

Social Work Education

A representative of the Welfare Division conferred with Mr. S. Kato, Chief of the Protection Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, and Mr. N. Fukuyama, Chief of the

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Business Section of the National Social Work Association, relative to a program of education in social work in Japan. The latter organization, composed of public and private agencies in Japan, had been active in this field, but not since the outbreak of war. It still operates to a limited extent as a coordinating agency and handles a welfare employees benefit fund. Mr. Fukuyama is to submit a plan for training social workers and for in-service training for those now engaged in this field.

Lt. Comdr. A. E. Crafts of the Education Division of the Civil Information and Education Section was consulted on this matter and is making a study from the point of view of curriculum in social work.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The quarantine for cholera at Uraga is functioning in a satisfactory manner. While new cases continue to be discovered and isolated the rate of increase is definitely declining.

The ship Konei Maru has been put into use as a quarters ship and floating quarantine headquarters. Approximately 20 Japanese physicians and 80 nurses of the quarantine service are living aboard.

The hospital ship Charles Lummis (VH-002) which was ordered to Uraga was returned to Yokohama for further minor modifications in view of the fact that it is to be used entirely for contagious (cholera) patients. It was estimated that the work would be completed in about five days and that the Lummis would again be available by 30 April.

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Following a conference with G-3 Repatriation, a radiogram was dispatched by the G-3 Section to CONCINCHINA emphasizing the necessity for more effective quarantine at Chinese ports of embarkation as a prerequisite for the continued smooth flow of repatriation from that area.

Sanitary Engineering

The training school on insect and rodent control was held this week in Kyoto with representatives of all Military Government units attending the first three days of the week and public health officials from all prefectures attending the last three days. Lectures and discussions were held on Japanese insect-borne diseases, their vectors and manner of transmission. Demonstrations of control measures were given in both urban and rural areas using both U.S. and Japanese supplies. Instructions were given for the organization and uses of insect and rodent control teams in all prefectures and cities.

Laboratory Activities

Control of Japanese B Encephalitis: At a conference in Kyoto devoted to a training course in Insect and Rodent Control for military government public health officers and Japanese health officials, the laboratory consultant discussed the etiology, epidemiology and geographic distribution of Japanese B encephalitis. Among the elements stressed were the potential danger of this disease, particularly to non-immune occupation personnel and others not previously exposed to repeated mild sub-infective doses of the virus, also its widespread prevalence during the summer months in all of Japan except Hokkaido, generally in mild and unrecognized form but occasionally in major epidemic form, and its transmission by mosquito bite from some as yet unknown animal source of contagion other than man. This disease is now the principal mosquito-borne disease of Japan and is far more prevalent and potentially far more dangerous, especially during certain unusually hot summers, than malaria, dengue or filariasis. Rigorous mosquito control is the only practicable method of prevention that can be employed at present. Although

the native population is generally thought to be largely immune, the proportion of susceptible persons among them is constantly growing, either from the wearing off of immunity previously acquired or by the continuous addition to the population of non-immune children. The last great epidemic occurred in 1935. Instructions have been drawn to govern laboratory procedure for diagnosis in suspected cases in order that the earliest phase of an epidemic during coming months may be recognized quickly and thereby the speediest possible utilization of protective measures in U. S. army personnel, including vaccination.

Council on Medical Education: The report of the Subcommittee on National Licensure Examination was read and accepted in the general meeting of the Council. The measures for enforcement of the program will become effective shortly to include the next graduating class becoming eligible for examination during this coming October.

Nutrition Service

The calculation on basic caloric levels for the adult Japanese from data available was completed.

Nutrition study was made on three Japanese hospitals - the Imperial Gift Hospital, the Metropolitan Police Hospital, and the Hiro-o Hospital. Dr. Tenada, Bureau of Public Welfare, and Miss Taniwara, Nutritionist, accompanied the Nutrition Consultant, Public Health and Welfare Section, on these visits.

The Nutrition Department of the Imperial Gift Hospital was under the direction of Miss Shiziko. Observation was made of the nine nutrition students preparing and serving a meal. The equipment was excellent and this hospital seemed to be the only one of the three in line with modern theories of nutrition. The Metropolitan Police Hospital and the Hiro-o, each had one nutritionist but both had little authority in carrying out nutritional duties. With the exception of calculation on a few special diets all food problems were done by the doctor. It was interesting to note that all food served was carefully weighed.

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Conference was had with Dr. Oiso regarding the May survey. A schedule for the opening of the survey was checked. The first week of the surveys Dr. Oiso plans to observe the southern area in action.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 22 March 1946 shows 2,980 hospitals with a capacity of 203,721 beds, 99,125 of which were occupied. Out-patients treated for a like period numbered 254,630.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese.

Written reports from committees on Nursing Education have been received, containing results of committee work.

Nursing Educational Council met again on 24 April 1946 and discussed curriculum, licensure and refresher course for head nurses, which is to open 2 May 1946. The Council voted that a three year basic training course be given for all nurses and midwives. During the third year a nurse could choose a speciality and after graduation she could take Post Graduate course, if desired, in her chosen field of work.

The Japanese Medical Association held its meeting 27 April and this section was asked to present Public Health Nursing to the doctors.

Personnel

Civilian Nurse Consultant (Miss Lane) has reported for duty.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Weekly Animal Disease Report: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal

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Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of communicable animal diseases occurred during the week.

Monthly Animal Disease Report: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, has submitted the following summary of animal diseases for March, 1946:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Blackleg	1
Infectious abortion of cattle	
Trichomoniasis	171
Bang's Disease	9
Vibrio abortion	1
Texas fever	18
Anthrax (bovine)	2
Swine cholera	2
Swine plague	7
Swine erysipelas	1
Rabies (canine)	2
Strangles	406
Equine infectious anemia	29
Equine infectious abortion	9
Fullerum	495

Dairy Inspection Report: The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the following Dairy Inspection Report for the month of February, 1946:

Special Milk

Farm inspections	26
Number of farms	10
Milk samples examined	61

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Over bacterial standard	0
Under butterfat standard	0
Plant inspections	69
Over bacterial standard	1
Under butterfat standard	1
Volume of milk (liters)	16,707

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	8,714
Number of farms	40,974
Milk samples examined	4,693
Over bacterial standard	537
Under butterfat standard	2,727
Plant inspections	4,353
Over bacterial standard	376
Under butterfat standard	757
Volume of milk (liters)	5,106,392

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	92
Number of farms	231
Milk samples examined	67
Over bacterial standard	7
Under butterfat standard	4
Volume of milk (liters)	25,344

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report

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SECTION III

SUPPLY

General

A representative of the Supply Division attended the meeting on mosquito and fly control program for Japan, held in Kyoto. This meeting was attended by medical officers or sanitary officers from all Military Government Companies in Japan. Discussions were held concerning basic policies with respect to production, distribution of returned Japanese military supplies, and requisitioning of supplies required for civilian use. Plans for the production of penicillin in Japan were outlined. Information was furnished concerning materials required for mosquito, fly and rodent control programs.

A visit was made by a Supply Division representative to the Osaka Imperial University Laboratory. This laboratory is an excellent physical plant and has sufficient technicians and equipment for good operation. The laboratory is meeting the production schedule of vaccines as established by the Welfare Ministry. They are furnishing scheduled requirements of cholera vaccine and smallpox vaccine to designated ports for vaccinating repatriates.

A representative of the USA Typhus Commission, who recently visited all southern ports, reported that sufficient vaccines were on hand to vaccinate repatriated personnel.

Distribution

Reported shortages of medicinal narcotics in the northern prefectures of Honshu were investigated. Maldistribution rather than actual shortages were responsible for the reports, and corrective measures have been taken.

An additional requirement of DDT and typhus vaccine has been submitted to the War Department. This requirement was necessitated by the opening of the Manchurian

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repatriation program and the expected early initiation of repatriation in Russian areas.

Shipment of medical supplies and IDT for processing 115,000 repatriates was made to Hulutao, Manchuria.

During a conference with officials of the Welfare Ministry it was emphasized that supply operations at repatriation ports must be improved. Several reports of deficiencies and irregularities were given to the responsible officials for immediate corrective action. This matter also was reported to Commanding General, Eighth Army with request that closer supervision be exercised over supply activities at ports.

Production

The Japanese are experiencing difficulty in obtaining glassware for packaging of vaccines. A list covering all types and sizes of bottles, required for the entire program, has been submitted to ESS, with request that production be instituted as soon as possible.

Request was submitted to ESS for importation of 2900 tons of talc rock from Korea. The Japanese have not as yet demonstrated the ability to mine talc rock in quantities required and Natural Resources Section recommended steps be taken to import until a sufficient supply of acceptable quality is made available in Japan. Shipment of 1000 tons of mica schist rock also has been requested from Korea.

Production of IDT dusting powder during the last week amounted to 150,000 pounds. Facilities are being increased and production of twenty tons per day is planned effective 1 June.

Marijuana Control

Preliminary steps were taken to establish a marijuanna import program in Japan and Korea. Requirements for medicinal marijuanna for legitimate medical needs will

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be established taking into account civilian and former Japanese military stocks of narcotics.

Reports were received that Japanese repatriates are attempting to smuggle opium and morphine into Japan, and several seizures have been made at the ports of entry. At the direction of Narcotic Control Officers, GHQ, SCAP, a 23-pound cache of raw opium was seized in Osaka. Investigation is being continued by the Japanese police.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO INTERIM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

AG 400 (26 Mar 46)TH, (SCAPIN 905) subject: "Non-compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Lack of Reserve Relief Supplies and Inadequate Distribution of Relief Clothing."

The above was an administrative memorandum issued, with surveillance, for non-compliance with existing directives (SCAPIN 472) and (SCAPIN 760) on relief.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

4 Incls:

- #1 - Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 905)
- #2 - Memo to (SCAPIN 905)
- #3 - Weekly Communicable Disease Report, 13 April 1946.
- #4 - Weekly Venereal Disease Report, 6 April 1946

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 400 (26 Apr 46)PH
(SCAPIN 905)

APO 500
26 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Non-Compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Lack of Reserve Relief Supplies and Inadequate Distribution of Relief Clothing.

1. Reference is made to paragraphs 2c, 3 and 4 of Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (21 Dec 45)PH, (SCAFIN 473) dated 21 December 1945, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution" and paragraph 2 of Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (21 Feb 46)PH, (SCAFIN 760) dated 21 February 1946, subject: "Distribution of Winter Clothing Held for Relief Purposes".

2. Information of non-compliance with directives mentioned in paragraph 1, above has been received. Specific defects are as follows:

- a. Distribution of relief supplies has been made in some Prefectures without the specific authorization of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- b. Variations found in inventories of reserve relief stocks have not been promptly reported to SCAF.
- c. Copies in English of all regulations and instructions promulgated in connection with the plan of distribution of reserve relief supplies have not been furnished the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- d. Distribution of all winter clothing and blankets held for relief purposes has not been commenced in some Prefectures.
- e. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, acting as agent of the Imperial Japanese Government, has failed to allocate and distribute reserve relief supplies among Prefectures based upon the needs in each area.
- f. No effort has been made in some Prefectures to properly store, safeguard, and rotate supplies to prevent their deterioration and pilferage.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will take immediate steps to correct these defects and will institute procedures which will prevent

John Williams

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

for B. M. PTOH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
adjustant general.

the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, not later than 3 May 1946.
4. A written report of the measures taken will be submitted to

reccurrence by assuring that all prefectural and local government
officitalis concerned are fully informed as to their duties and responsi-
bilities in connection with reserve relief supplies.

Basic: Ltr GHQ, SCAP, AG 400(26 Apr 46)PH, dtd 26 Apr 46, (SCAPIN 9C5).

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 400 (26 Apr 46)PH
(SCAPIN 905)

APO 500
26 April 1946

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bilities in connection with reserve relief supplies.

4. A written report of the measures taken will be submitted to
the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, not later than 3 May 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

John Williams
for B. N. Pitch,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 400 (26 Apr 46)PH

APO 500
26 April 1946

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 905) 26 Apr 1946, subject: "Non-Compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Lack of Reserve Relief Supplies and Inadequate Distribution of Relief Clothing".

1. With reference to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 400(26 Apr 46)PH, (SCAPIN 905) dated 26 Apr 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The failure of the Imperial Japanese Government and Prefectural and local governments to comply with directives of SCAP to establish, maintain and distribute reserve relief supplies from former Japanese Army - Navy stocks has been brought to the attention of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and to require corrective action.

3. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with Memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above, have been dispatched through command channels. The following is a general statement regarding Occupation Force responsibility for surveillance of the directive.

a. Inspections made of the operation of the Reserve Relief Supply plan should include sample checks of food and clothing storage locations to insure adequacy of facilities and measures taken to prevent deterioration and pilferage of supplies.

b. All winter clothing and blankets held for relief distribution should be distributed pursuant to previous directives of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. No distribution of food stocks held as a relief reserve has been authorized by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, with the exception of the distribution of food stocks subject to early deterioration. Whenever possible stocks so distributed, will be replaced from other Japanese Army and Navy supplies turned over to the Japanese Home Ministry.

c. Inspections of distribution points should be made to verify that no discrimination or preferential treatment is being provided individuals or groups of needy persons.

Distribution

Same as (SCAPIN 905)
less Imperial Japanese Government

J W Mann
J W MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Inclosure Nos. 3 - 4 missing

